

"If the P.R. comes back w. Chinese troops, ^{the} ~~the~~ Chinese will try to turn Tibet into a Republic!"

I say "Have the Chinese Reds ^{being} driven through Szechuan by Chang Kai Shek, attempted to enter Tibet?"

The ~~the~~ ^{T.B.'s} representatives, "The T.B. has despatched soldiers to eastern Tibet to prevent these Chinese Reds from coming in. The Reds are mostly going northwards to Sinkiang. The Ka-lön Lama — of the Tre-kang family — has recently been appointed to the command of the troops in Kam."

I ask about the extent of pro-Chinese & pro-British feeling in Tibet, instancing the case of a ^{friendly to the British} ~~Tibet~~ official going to Lhasa, whose wife had advised him to be cautious how he spoke in the Tson-Du, lest its members said ~~the~~ "He is on the side of the British". The ~~the~~ T.B.'s representatives laughed, recognizing apparently the truth of the picture, & said, "Among Tibet officials the stay-at-homes are ~~more~~ in favour of ~~the~~ ^{China} ~~China~~, for they are ~~more~~ accustomed to the Chinese, whom they regard as belonging more or less to their own religion & race. But Tibetans who have travelled abroad are mostly in favour of the British!"

They continue, "Tibet has China on the north & east, Britain (India) on the south, & Britain herself on the west. The world is growing smaller since aeroplanes were invented; & we Tibetans feel that Britain, to the west, is now not so far away."

The conversation, on these & other subjects, lasted for over two hours.

According to Owen Lattimore the proper spelling of the Inner Mongol capital is Bato Khalakh-in Sumu i.e. ~~The~~ "Temple of the Firm Defence".

7/9/35

Per Wangil, "The entry in the Peiping Chronicle ^{to-day} ~~about~~ headed 'Rebeltrant Banner leader refuses to give up Post in Western Region' probably refers to Drot-Bamun Kung. The Wang died recently & the succession fell on his brother, a lama, who, ~~accord would~~, in accordance with Mongol custom, ~~we~~ have given up the priesthood to rule the Khoshun. But another official, with the assistance of the Chinese Governor of Suiyuan, seized the ~~former~~ ^{power} ~~head~~ ^{ship} of the Khoshun, ~~in spite~~ The lama came to Bato Khalakh to ask the Mongol Council for help, ~~the~~ Council are giving this, but the usurping official refuses to give way.

10/9/35

Per Wangil. Names of the three Tiba representatives in Nanking, & at present here in Peiping.

~~The~~ "One personal name of ~~one~~ the chief one who has been in Peiping & Nanking for 14 or 15 years is Kün-chok. He is a Dzasa of ~~Yung~~ 'Yong Hai Kung' (Lama Temple), & the T. B. ^{have} appointed him as one of their representatives in China since the last four or five years. He is also a dha Ram-pa of Se-ra house. A new Dzasa of the Yong Hai Kung has ^{been} appointed; ~~the~~

is an Ü man, ~~who~~ comes from the four Su-mang
Tra-tsang of Dre-pung; when he comes Kōn-chok
will hand over the Dza-sa post to him & return to
Lhasa. The rule is for a Dza-sa to hold his post
for six years, but they often hold it for longer.

"Another member of the three representatives,
— a youngish man, & he takes the most active part
of all, is Ngag¹-swang Rgyal-mtshan
~~Ngag¹-swang Rgyal-mtshan~~ (Gyan-tsen). He is a Tsen-drön.

The third member is named Chhos-Hphel Thub-Stan. He is a Tse-trung. He takes the sweetest part in discussions; does not talk much.

12/9/35

A talk for one & a half hours w. ~~to~~ Mr George Roerich (the son of the Professor). He gives me the following information to the following effect: —

"The Inner Mongols are 'soft-bodied'. ~~These~~ The Outer Mongols. Khalkas are much harder, they are of purer stock, not much influenced by the Chinese, as are the Inner Mongols. The Khalkas are curt of speech; abrupt & decided in their actions.

"In the fighting to the south of Hailar, on the border between Manchukuo & Outer Mongolia, the Outer Mongols surprised the Japanese by the vigour & effectiveness of their attack. [The Donald of the Times Mr. Britton, the Counsellor of the USSR here, told us that if there were fighting between the USSR & Japan, the former would take the Mongols into account. CB]

"It will be hard for Inner Mongolia to combine. They are in the feudal ~~chaos~~ stage; the Chief of each hoshun looks to himself only." (See information given by George Soderbom just below).

Mr. George Soderbom tells ~~them~~ tells me that in his opinion the dispute between Oroo Baron Kung & the Mongol Political Council is ~~on account~~ that the latter claim the customs revenue taken from the Chinese traders bringing opium through Inner Mongolia, whereas the Chief of Oroo Baron Kung claims to keep for himself the tax these traders when they pass through his hoshun, & to keep the tax for himself. This Chief the former Chief of this hoshun This Chief recently seized the headship of the hoshun with Chinese assistance, (see 7th September above).

14/9/35

I had a long talk w. the three representatives of the T. B. here. They leave for Nanking on the 17th instant. They gave me information to the following effect: —

"Yes, the Chinese peasants in Szechuan are ~~colon~~ taking up land in Kam, & farming there. Sze-

-c. man is over-populated; so the Chinese there are cultivating land in Kam now.

"Yes; as you say, we ought not to use the name 'Hsikang'. The T.B. we have tried to get the Chinese to define the boundaries of 'Hsikang', but they always evade doing so. We believe ~~the words~~ that they wish to claim its western boundary as being somewhere near Kung-po Gyam-da.

"The dispute between China & Tibet is described by the Chinese Government at Nanking as a merely a dispute between two provinces, Tibet & Hsikang.

"They Chinese attempt to divide off the north-eastern portion also, including Koko Nor, & call this north-eastern portion Ching-hai, as though ^{also} it were a Chinese province.

"And they want to divide even what they call 'Tibet'; i.e. the Ü & Tsang provinces, & the region west of Tsang. They divide it at the Kam-pa La-wa-king Ü province one division, & the remainder of the province another division.

"The T.B. have asked the Chinese Govt not to send Chinese soldiers with the P.R., but the Chin Govt insist that they will send ~~rather~~ 'a little more than three hundred'.

"The P.R. is two persons; one a very high Lama, the highest of all; the other a Chinese official (Pon-pa). Really, the P.R. is run mainly by three of his officials; one his agent in Nanking, his agent in Peking, & Tsa Ser K.

in Kalimpong. The last-named fled from Tibet; from time to time he has sent messages to the P.R., saying that the British are sending troops to Tibet, & such like untruths."

Per Wangil, "Out of the one thousand monks on the roll of the Sharamuren Monastery, five to ~~six~~ six hundred are ~~usually~~ ordinarily in residence!"

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17/9/35

The three representatives of the T.B. in China called to say good-bye to me prior to their return to Nanking. Their names are

1) Dza-sa Kön-chok Jung-ne. The senior of the three. He is a monk of the Sera monastery who has passed the test not only for G. Ge-she but for Lha Ram-pa. An elderly man. ^{of the Lama Temple} He is a Dza-sa ^{in Peking, while he is in} ~~in this post~~ ^{in this post}; the one who succeeds him will be Dza-sa in his place (see 10/9/35 above).

2) Nga-wang fyal-tsen. A tse-trung holding the rank of Tsen-drön. He is the first cousin of the Tsen-drön, Lo-trö, who attended on my party in Lhasa, their mothers being sisters. He tells me that Lo-trö died in the 3rd (Tibu) month (April-May) of this year. Nga-wang fyal-tsen is the most alert of the three & the most ready to speak, but Kön-chok Jung-ne is not slow to speak, now that we have come to know each other.

(3) Chö-pel Tup-ten. A tse-trung. He is the ~~most~~ talks the least of the three, but during the course of a conversation likes to put his remarks in from time to time.

These three give me information to the following effect:-

"The P.R., when he fled from Ta-shi Lhiin-po, tried to fly to Urga. He sent word to ~~Khalkha~~ Ye-tzuin Tam-po that he was coming, & the latter had made a prepared a residence for him. However, when the P.R. reached ~~B~~ Lanchow in Kansu province, his agent in Urga ~~of~~ met him & told that Ye-tzuin Tam-po was dead, & Outer Mongolia in a state of war between the Russians & the Chinese. The Chinese accordingly invited him to stay in China.

"The P.R. still has this agent in Urga. The agent is now in close touch with the U.S.S.R. His name is Chap-Tzu Kem-po (Byab-khous Mkhan-po). He has been ~~agent~~ the P.R.'s agent in Urga for the last fourteen or fifteen years.

"The P.R. has an agent in Mukden also; the ~~exp~~ residence of this agent is provided & paid for by the Manchukuo government.

"The Chinese give the P.R. everything he asks for, regarding him as an instrument for establishing their power in Tibet.

"The T.G. have not got it in their minds to stop by ~~for~~ force the Chinese soldiers who are accompanying the P.R. to Ta-shi Lhiin-po.

"The P.R. was ~~born~~ born in the Water-Sheep year; he is about 53 years old. Three or four years after he enters Tibet with his Chinese troops may suffice to establish Chinese power in Tibet. There is ~~if~~ the Chinese have plenty of time to do this during the P.R.'s life-time.

"When he sent us representatives to China, the D.L. told us especially to observe what relations the P.R. had with the U.S.S.R.

"If China regains power in Tibet, fresh Chinese will pour ^{Tibet} into from the east. Nowdays nearly all Chinese are Red at heart, because the people are so poor. Accordingly, this will mean a great influx of Communists into Tibet.

"In the part of Tibet under Chinese rule [i.e. Inner Tibet of CB] there are Chinese officials, soldiers, & other settlers. These have numerous children by Tibu wives. Many of these families become Chinese, & thus bring a large, large Chinese population into the part of Tibet under their occupation. Many of these cultivate land & become farmers, cultivating the land; they do not, however, become pragiers (Drok-pa).

"We suspect that the P.R. & the Chinese will do injury to, and perhaps ^{later on} destroy, the young Incarnation of the D.L., as happened to the D.L.s immediately preceding the late D.L.

"The late D.L. always said that the Simla Treaty of (1914) was the one to follow. The Chinese foot on the contrary disavow it, saying that the Chinese & the Tibus are one family, & that there is no need for the British, or any other outside nation, to interfere between them.

"Tibet has now about twenty thousand trained soldiers. These have had each a three-year training. Many of these have been raised in Kam, & many are paid by grants of land set aside for them. The T.G. would like to have about one hundred thousand soldiers altogether.

[Wangil tells me that these three representatives tell him that Tibet is indebted to me for the idea of building up this army, & that leading Tibans are aware of this fact. When I was in Lhasa in 1920-21, I gave the idea to the D.L. as a private suggestion, entirely unofficial of course. But I had in my mind an army of about fifteen thousand only; I did not think Tibet would manage more than this, & I thought that to suggest a higher figure would merely discourage them. C.B.]

"In Nanking we arrange our own house accommodation, & the Chinese Govt pay for it. Yes; we agree with you that it is greatly inferior to that occupied by the P.R.'s agent in Nanking, but the latter works for China against the interests of his own country, whereas we work for Tibet, & are consequently regarded with hostile eyes by the Chinese. Our accommodation in Nanking is, of course, immensely inferior to that formerly provided for the Chinese representative in Lhasa.

"The D.L. used to keep us informed of all foreign events. If he sent a telegram to Chang Kai Shek or to Wang Ching Wei, or received a telegram from either of them, he sent a copy to us. The present T.G. does not keep us so well informed. ~~They~~ Sometimes, when communicating direct with the Chinese Govt, they omit to forward to us copies of such communications.

"Tibet is not divided by her own people to the extent that the Mongols divide ^{Inner} Mongolia [where each hoshun is independent, or semi-independent, of the State's ruling authority, C.B.]. The supremacy of the D.L. has unified Tibet."

Capt. Ronald Scott, who went with me to Mongolia, tells me that my Chinese name 'Bel Cha Lei' means 'The Precious One (Bel) who Investigates (Cha) Principles (Lei)'.

Majoribanks, (Language Student in the British Embassy), tells Rongnye that her name means 'The Precious One who Follows the Rippling Water'.

Cashie died. 20/9/35

24/9/35

Po-i-Chan, Representative in Peiping of the Inner Mongolian Council had tea w. me in the Wagons-Lite Hotel. Wangil translated as usual. Po-i-Chan ~~tells his Chinese~~ or Po-i-Chan (as I have hitherto called him in this diary) tells me that his Chinese name is Pau Yuck Ching, & his real name, i.e. his Mongol name, is Tsen Bayar. 'Tsen' means 'Good'; 'Bayar' means 'Rejoicing'. Tsen Bayar tells me that the name of ~~the~~ of the Mongol tribe 'Chahar' is in Mongol 'Jakhhar'. 'Ja' means 'Boundary'; 'Khar' means 'Guardian'. He tells me further that the ^{Chinese} Governor of Suifu has sent two thousand soldiers w. big guns to the rebellious